## The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

## THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Some Account of the Building of Dakota's New Capitol.

The Law Under Which the Seat of Government Was Changed.

Shall the People Say Whether They Want the Territory Divided ?

Arguments of the Men Who Want the Territory Admitted Without Division.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN this morning presents to its readers a picture of the new capitol of Dakota at Bismarck. The building is a monument of the enterprise of the people of Dakota, and the rapidity with which it was constructed almost in the dead of winter is a proof of their wonderful enterprise. Just four months' time was consumed in raising from the naked plain this edifice to its present state of completion, in which it lacks only the projection on one side and the upper part of the tower. Double gangs of men worked night and day. Half of the time electric lights replaced the sun in giving light to the workmen; a red-hot cylinder thawed the frozen sand, boiling water and hot lime made mortar from which the dry brick withdrew, the moisture before it froze, and all the resources and inventions of modern builders were brought into play to build in four months an edifice costing a quarter of a million. The building itself is, with two exceptions, an exact duplicate of the with two exceptions, an exact duplicate of the new capitol of Minnesota. It is one-half story higher than that building, and the tower, when completed, will be taller and more symmetrical. Governor Ordway, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior for the year 1883, gives a detailed account of the location and construction of the main capitol building, also a concise history of the territorial legislation, through which the peo-ple of the territory have secured large tracts of valuable lands and suitable buildings at the seat of government, without cost to the

of valuable lands and suitable buildings at the seat of government, without cost to the tax-payers. He says:

"The capital commission having secured and platted 100 acres of land one mile north of the depot, in the city of Bismarck, and having received \$100,000 donated as a building fund, entered into a contract for the erection of a commodious capitol building equal in size to the main building of the Minnesota capitol. The corner stone of this imposing structure was laid on the fifth day of September, 1883, under the auspices and with the assistance of Mr. Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, and his distinguished guests while on their way to celebrate the completion of this great transcontinental thoroughfare.

guished guests while on their way to celebrate the completion of this great transcontinental thoroughfare.

The building, which is built of white face brick and Joliet stone, is located upon an eminence nearly 200 feet above the Missouri river, commanding a full view of the river, skirted with timber for a long distance, Fort Abraham Lincoln, and other points of interest. The tower, composed of solid masonry and surmonnted by a cupola, will rise nearly 200 feet above the foundations, from the top of which the surrounding country will be visible for more than 100 miles. An average of 30,000 brick, with the requisite stone, wood, and iron have been placed in the building each working day since the contract was executed, giving assurance that the main building will be completed January 1, 1884, at a cost, exclusive of ground, of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars; all of which will be realized from the sale of 1,000 lots, platted on one of the quarter sections of land deeded the territory, and the \$100,000 in cash donated by the citizens of Bismarek, leaving 160 acress of land to be disposed of for the purpose of enlarging the buildings as contemplated in the general plan. This free gift to the taxpayers and people of posed of for the purpose of enlarging the buildings as contemplated in the general plan. This free gift to the taxpayers and people of Dakota, located in the center of the territory, east and west, and within fifty miles of its geographical conter, on a great navigable river and a transcontinental railway, ought to be appreciated not only by those in the terri-tory, but by the millions that are soon to in-habit the vacant sections on these fertile prairies. Nine other territorial buildings, prairies. Nine other territorial buildings, now in process of construction, and composed of stone, brick, and iron, will be completed early in the season of 1884, and will remain, with the capitol building, as monuments to the economy, fidelity, and business foresight of their projectors when sectional prejudices

and unrestrained passions have passed away. Following is the full text of the act under which the capitol of Dakota was removed from Yankton to Bismarck :

Yankton to Bismarck:

AN ACT to provide for the location of the seat of government of the territory of Dakota and for the erection of public buildings thereat.

Be it enacted by the initialized assembly of the territory of Jakota:

SECTION 1. The seat of government of the territory of Dakota is hereby removed from the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton and territory of Dakota, and is located and established as here-thatter provided.

of Dakota, and is located and extended as the limiter provided.

SEC. 2. That Milo W. Scott, Burleigh F. Spaulding, Alexander McKenzie, Charles H. Myers, George A. Matthews, Alexander Hughes, Henry H. De Long, John P. Belding, M. D. Taompon be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners for the purpose of locating the rermanent seat of government and the capitol building of the territory of linkota.

and they are hereby, appointed commissioners for the purpose of locating the remainent seat of government and the capitol building of the territory of Dakota.

\*\*Rat. 3. Said commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, enter into bonds in the sain of Sto,000 each, with good and sufficient streins, to be approved by one of the justices of the supreme court, payable to the territory of Dakota, and conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties under this act, to fully account for all moneys that may come into their hands as such commissioners, and they shall also take and subscribe an each to fully, initiatilly, and impartially carry out the provisions of this act, which said can't shall be independent on their bond, and the same shall be filled in the office of the territorial treasurer. If any of the commissioners hall to qualify, as provided in this section, which mirry days after the passage of this act, or should a vacancy occur at any time, the governors shall fill the vacancy by apparatiment, and the person so appointed shall qualify in the manner provided in this act. After having qualified, and which thirty days after the passage of this act, the commissioners shall meet in the city of Yankton, and proceed to organize by electing a president, secretary, and treasurer, each of which officers, except the secretary, thall be a member of the commission berein provided for.

The treasurer of the board of commissioners shall give a good and sufficient bond payable to the territory of Lakota, and conditioned for the

The treasurer of the board of commissioners shall give a good and sufficient bond, payable to the territory of Dakora, and conditioned for the faithuit performance of the duties of his office. Said bond shall be in the sum of \$100,000, to be approved as above provided.

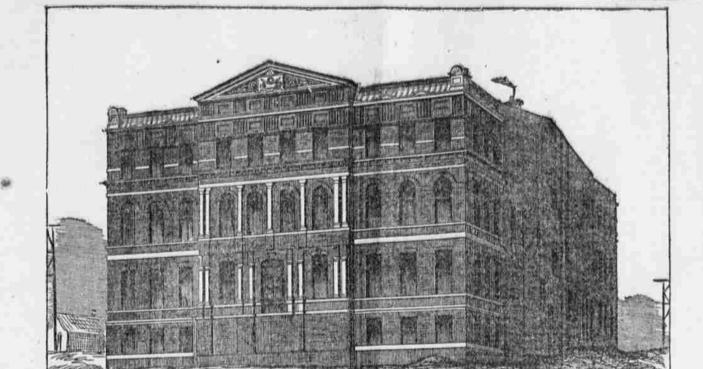
Set. 4. On or before the first day of July, A. D. 1882. In commissioners, or a majority of them,

proved as above provided.

SEC. 4. On or before the first day of July. A. D. 1888. He commissioners, or a majority of them, shall select a solitable site for the seat of government of the territory of Dakota, due regard being had to its accessibility from all portions of the territory and its general filmess for a capital, when as least \$100,000 shall be hald or guaranteed in money; if the amount be paid in money then its payment to the territory shall be accured by a bond, with good and sufficient surities, payable to the territory, which bond shall be approved by said commissioners or a majority thereof. And, after the site is determined upon as aforesaid, said commissioners shall accure good and sufficient titl e deeds, of at least 160 acres of land, upon which the capitol buildings shall be erected, and a sufficient amount or said grounds shall be laid out into squares and suitable landscapes, and the same is hereby declared to be the peroament seat of government of the territory of Dakota, as which all of the public offices of the territory shall be kept, and at which all of the public offices of the territory shall be kept, and at which all of the session of the legislature shall hereafter be held.

SEC. 6. The residue of the said 160 acres, and any other lands secured by the said commissioners, shall be laid off and staxed off into lots, blocks, streets, and alleys, and public squares and shall be disposed of as bereinafter provided, for the sole benefit of the territory of Dakota.

SEC. 6. After said lands shall have been properly aurveyed, staxed off, and laid out, three accurate plats of the same shall be unknowed to the register of deeds of the county in which such slives now of the legislands of the passed of the county in which such slives is situated,



Photograph taken Jan. 10th, 1884, showing progress of the work on New Capitol Building, at Bismarck, during four months from date of contract, by use of Electric Light.

Dimensions, 155 + 92 feet. Three stories, basement and sub-basement.

Material, four millions white bricks, with Jollet stone trimmings.

and by him entered in the proper deed book. One of said plats shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the territory, and the third plat shall be retained by the commission.

Said commissioners shall fix a minimum price upon each lot not reserved for public uses, which said price shall hereafter be marked upon each lot in said plat. The said commissioners shall then advertise in six daily newspapers published within the territory of Dakota that they will, upon a day to be therein named, and not less than thirty days after the date of the first publication of the notice, offer or cause to be offered for sale ty the highest and beat bidder, at public sale, each lot not reserved as aforesaid. Said sale shall be hold first at or hear said capitol grounds, and shall be opened from day to day at 10 o'clock a. m., and he kept open for at least tive consecutive days. Sundays excepted, and thereafter any remainder of said lots may be sold by said commissioners at public or private sale, and at such times and places as said commissioners may decide, and at such times and places as said commissioners may decide, and at such times and places as said commissioners may decide, and at such times and places as said commissioners may decide, and at such times and places as said commissioners may decide, and at such times and places are such as the said sales no lots shall be sold for any sun less than the minimum price marked upon the plat above provided for, nor upon any other terms than for cash fin hand.

SEC. 7. Every purchaser of lots shall deposit the purchase money therefor with the commissioners, who shall give a receipt for said money, which receipt shall specify the amount of money and the number of the lot and block for which the money was paid, and which receipt, upon its presented the person mamed therein to a deed in fee simple absolute, from the territory of Dakota, to the real cattee named in the receipt, which conveyance shall be executed, for and in behalf of the territory, but generate from other fund

him separate from other funds and be separately accounted for.

SEC. 9. All expenses incurred by the commissioners for a surveyor, at not exceeding \$5 per day, and necessary assistants, not exceeding \$2.50 per day each, with necessary bills for team hire, advertising, stationers, and other necessary expenses, shall be paid by the auditor of the territory by his warrant upon the territorial building fund, upon the certificate of the said commissioners; and the commissioners shall be paid for their services the sum of \$6 each for each and every day actually employed, by the warrant of the auditor of the territory upon the territorial building fund: Provided, That in the aggregate they shall not receive as compensation more than \$10,000.

SEC, 10. As soon as said commissioners have

Sic, 10. As soon as said commissioners have secured a suitable site and a building fund of at least \$100,000 they snall issue a notice to architects asking for plans and specifications for a building, the foundations of which shall be of stone, and the superstructure of which shall be of stone, and the superstructure of which shall be of stone, brick, or from which shall be suited for the executive offices and the assembly of the two houses of the legislature, which shall building may be designed as a portion of a larger edifice.

Sic, 11. The commissioners shall, from the plans presented, adopt the one best adapted to the wants of the territory, and shall appoint a competent person to superintend its construction, who shall be paid not exceeding 5 per cent on the contract price for his services. The commissioners shall then advertise in at least four daily newspapers published in the territory, for one month, for sealed proposals for the execution of said buildings, according to the plans and specifications to be furnished by them. SEC, 10. As soon as said commissioners have

SEC. 12. The contract shall be let to the lowest and best bidder, and the contractor shall enter into sufficient bonds of not less than double the and best blidder, and the contractor shall enter into sufficient bonds of not less than double the contract price, with streties, to be approved by the commissioners, conditioned for the initial performance of the contract. The commissioners shall reserve the right to reject say and all bids, it, in their judgment, they are soo high, and may again proceed to advertise for proposals in the manner provided in this act. The commissioners shall, from time to time, upon the requisition of the superintendent, draw, through the analottor of the territory, upon the territorial treasury, for the amount necessary to carry on the construction of the capitol, which said warrant shall be paid out of the territorial building fund: Provided, That said contractor shall not be paid, at any time, any sum or amount in excess of 80 per cent, of the actual value of the work done or material furnished at the time of such payment; the balance due the contractor shall be paid when the building is completed and accented by the commissioners, and said building shall be commissioners, and said building shall be completed as soon as practicable. As soon as the capibuilding is completed and accented by the commissioners, and said building shall be completed as soon as practicable. As soon as the capitol building provided for in this act is created and completed, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to report such facts to the governor, who shall thereupon Issue his proclamation actuing forth the action of the commissioners, and ecclaring said building ready \$0\tau\$ cocurancy; and it shall then be the duty of all the territorial officers whose offices are properly kept at the capitol to remove within thirry days thereafter their several offices, together with the public property, archives, records, nooks, and papers, to the building and place so declared ready to occupancy, and all sociations of the legislature shall thereafter be convened in the said boilding, at the said place.

SEC 18. The title to all failed senting by the commissioners for the location and excellent of capitol buildings shall be conveyed to the territory of Dakora.

SEC 14. The said commissioners shall make a full and complete report to the laxy legislature of all their dathers.

capitol billidings shart be conveyed to the territory of Dakora.

SEC 14. The said commissioners shall make a
fall and complete report to the next legislature of
all their doings, specifying to whom, for what service or material, and the amount past to each person; the number of lots said, to ahon, for what
amount, to whom and for what amount the conirract or contracts were let, together with a copy of
all such contracts and the said commissioners and
their suredies shall be held responsible on their
bonds for all their acts unfil the legislature
shall order the said bonds to be delivered up to the
said commissioners. No member of said board of
commissioners shall purchase or in any other
manner acquire any real estate or interest therein,
directly or indirectly, witbin ten miles of the site
selected for a capitol within one year from the
peasage of this act; nor shall be be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made under
the provisions of this act.

SEC, 18. Any violation of section 14 of this act by
any of the commissioners shall be democrated on the
of his official bond and he shall be democrated, directly or indirectly, in any contract made under
the provisions of this act.

SEC, 16. Any violation of section 14 of this act by
any of the commissioners shall be deemed to have
committed a felow, and, upon conviction thereof,
shall be purished by imprisonment in the territorial penitentary not exceeding three years.

SEC, 16. Until the territorial capitol building
shell be ready for occupancy, as provided by this
act, the territorial officors shall be deemed to have
the said officers shall remove their respective oflocs, together with the archives, books, records,
and papers pertaining thereto, to the place so designated within the time prescribed in such order,
SEC, 17. Chapter one of the political code, and
all acts, or parts of acts, in any manner in coulled
with this act or repugnant thereto are hereby repeaced.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect and be in force

rom and after its passage and approval. Approved March 8, 1883.

The main provisions of this act are sub-stantially the same as those under which Nebraska, Indiana, lows, and many other states have secured aid toward erecting capi. In his report Gov. Ordway makes the fol-

tol buildings, thereby relieving the people from burdensome taxation.

The national capital was also located and commenced under commissioners, who were authorized to allow those who were to be benefited to contribute toward the fund for securing suitable capitol buildings.

With such examples of foresight and economy before them it was not at all strange that the governor and legislative assembly, in whom the sole power of changing the seat of government is vested, should have sought to utilize this time of unexampled prosperity and push in building up new towns to secure suitable capitol buildings without increasing taxation.

The unfair statements industriously circulated through the Associated Press and other-

lated through the Associated Press and otherwise, that the capital removal bill was rushed through without being printed or duly considered, are not true. It was introduly considered, are not true. It was introduced in the house of representatives on the second of March, 1853, laid over, and printed copies placed upon the desks of members before it was acted upon by that body. When the bill reached the council it laid over for its several readings and was then referred to a special committee of five, two of whom were its most bitter opponents. It was reported back to the council with numerous important amendments, which were fully discussed before adoption by the council. The bill subsequently went back to the house, where all the council amendments were concurred in by more than a two-thirds vote. When it reached the executive office its provisions were carefully considered before approval.

It had been well known all over the terri-It had been well known all over the territory, during nearly the entire session, that the question of the removal of the seat of government from Yankton was being earnestly considered by the legislative assembly. The statement that nearly all the votes for the commission bill came from north Dakota or districts above the forty-sixth parallel is also untrue. Of the fifteen votes given for the bill in the fower house, a majority (eight) came from southern Dakota; and in the upper house, of the seven votes given for the measure a majority (four) were likewise from council districts south of the forty-sixth parallel. The twenty-two members sustaining the bill represented every council district in the territory except Yankton. Fourteen of the supporters of the commission bill were of the supporters of the commission bill were farmers, while all but three or four of the members in both houses who opposed it were lawyers, bankers, merchants, or real estate

This full statement of the vote and avoca ons of a majority of the members supportng the measure ought to satisfy a discriminating public, as it has the executive, that he act was the deliberate judgment of men she could not be controlled or hoodwinked by outside pressure, which was heavily brought to bear against it by powerful cor-porations, as well as by Yankton people. It will be seen that authority is given the governor by the act to issue an order remov-

ng the territorial offices and for transacting the public business at some other point than Yankton pending the selection of a site and the erection of public buildings. This power was never sought by the executive, or con templated by the legislative assembly, unt the unrebuked vilifications of members of th the unrebuked villications of members of the legislature and the executive by the mer-cenary press of Yankton raised the pertinent question whether the territorial offices should longer be continued at such an inconvenient point, and where the amenities of official and

social life were so completely ignored.

A change of the scat of government by the concurrent action of the governor and the legislative assembly, as provided for in secion 1885 of the organic act, from the extreme southeastern mortion of a territory nearly 400 miles square to a more central and actessible point, should not, in any well or-ganized community, subject those intrusted by the laws of congress with the power to make such change to diabolical abuse and in-famous calumny. For myself, as the execu-tive of the territory, I take this occasion to brand as false and infamously malicious each ment, or improper understanding between the executive and any member of the legislative assembly, in any way connected with the passage of the bill for the removal of the seat of government, or of any other bill, or for the onfirmation of any nomination, during the

late session or any other session of the legis-lative assembly since I assumed office.

The names jointly selected for commis-sioners and placed in the capital removal bill were consurred in by the governor in a special message to the logislative assembly at the same time notice of the approval of the act was communicated, thus conferring upon the agents thus appointed the right to act for the legislative and executive departments in earrying out the law, which in express terms repealed all acts fixing the seat of government

Yankton and directing when, how, and ere the capital should be located.
All of the commissioners named in the bill qualified and organized in Yankton under circumstances not highly creditable to cor-tain citizens of that city within the thirty days prescribed in the act.

The commissioners subsequently advertised for proposals from towns choosing to comply with the conditions set forth in section 4, and after making due examination of the sites proposed, the commissioners accepted the proposal of the city of Bismarck on the second day of June, A. D. 1883. On the seventeenth day of July, 1883, the capital commission, through the territorial

capital commission, through the territorial attorney general, notified the governor that by operation of law the seat of government and capital of Dakota had been removed from Yankton, and located and fixed at a point named in the city of Bismarck; also that under the provision of section 32, chapter 28, of the political code, the territorial board of capalization should meet at Bismarck; on the qualization should meet at Bismarck on the

change the sast of government in the territory. The law of congress creating the territory conferred the power to locate the capitol upon the governor and legislative assembly at such place as they might think proper, with authority to change it afterward. It was a joint power. The assembly were not authorized to interfere with the governor's choice, nor could the executive by veto or otherwise control the selection of the assembly. This is the law cited both to sustain and destroy the act creating the capital commission, and upon its construction the seat of government for the territory is made to depend. It is admitted by all that under this law the governor and assombly have full power over the question, and to the extent they have properly exercised it their acts must be given force and effect. The assembly, the governor concurring, repealed the law selecting and making Yankton the seat of government unconditionally. That this ended Yankton's claim to the capital no unbiased mind can question. The assembly and governor also appointed certain persons, called commissioners, to select another site for the capital, accessible from all portions of the territory, when \$100, 000 in money should be paid or secured, and when this locality was found they agreed it should become and be the seat of govern-000 in money should be paid or secured, and 160 acres of land obtained for its benefit, and when this locality was found they agreed it should become and be the seat of government for the territory. They prescribed in advance the kind of place desired, the commissioners found it, and the governor approved the selection; thereupon the bonus was paid and the territory received and retains the consideration for its location at Bismarck. Everything has been done the strictest reader of law could ask to establish and fix the capital at this place, except the formal approval by the assembly of the selection after it was made; but so long as the benefits resulting from the location are retained by the territory this question is not in order. Neither in law nor in common sense can it hold this and repudiate the arrangemet or contract by which it was obtained. Nor should it seek to do so. The The royal maxim, that the honor of the king is of greater concern than his profit, should nover be lost sight of by a government. But if the legislative approval of the kind of place proper for the seat of government after as well as before the commission acted be necessary, this may still be had, and no court can assume it will not be given. no court can assume it will not be given. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the question in its present phase can be made the subject of judicial inquiry at all, the means to adopted in effecting a change of the capital location and the time within which the requisite steps are to be taken, belonging entirely to the other departments of government although possibly the mere appoint-ment of the commissioners may be made so." The city of Bismarck now contains 5,000

inhabitants. During the present season more than \$1,000,000 have been invested there in new buildings. The city is situated on the east bank of the Missouri river, 500 miles west of St. Paul, at the point at which the river transportation by steamers naturally centers. It is conveniently situated to form another great distributing point, and its elevated and commanding position make it a delightful place for residences.

It is the earnest desire of the people of the territory to form a constitution, and the fol-lowing bill giving them the requisite au-thority was introduced into the senate by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, (a similar having been introduced into the house):

having been introduced into the house):

It it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the initied states of America in congress assembled. That all persons residing within the limits of the territory of Dakota, qualified by the laws of said territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention, and the qualifications for elegates to such convention shall be such as by the laws of said territory persons are required to poscess to be electors; and the aforessid delegates to form said convention shall be apportioned among the several counties as follows: Each county organized prior to the elections to receive the reconstruction of the several election of elections can at the host general election for delegates can't one additional delegate for every solv over constant he has general election for delegates.

of said Territory regulating elections therein beisgate to Congress.

2. That the members of the convention elected shall meet at the capital of said Territor the first day of December, eighteen humand elgalty-four, at twelve o'clock meridian, sail organize by the election of a president, mary, and other necessary officers, and proform the seconstitution for the proposed state, in shall embrace the whole or such portion of territory as the convention may decide.

2. That in case a constitution shall be sed by said convention, the governor of said interface and certify the same to the President of United States, together with a copy of said studion and ordinances, whereupon it shall be duty of the President of the United States, assuit the same to Congress for approval and for settion.

otton. That there shall be, and hereby is, an-22. 4. That there shall be, and hereby is, ap-printed, out of any money in the treasury not exwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five usend dollars which shall be applied to and d for defraying the expenses of said conven-ing and for the payment of the members sin-jers thereof, under the same rules and regula-is and rates as are now provided by law for-payment of the territorial legislature and its cess: Provided, That any money hereby ap-granted not necessary for such purpose shall covered into the treasury of the United States.

Some bill for the division of Dakota into two territories has been before congress ever since 1871, and division has failed, not because the residents who did not desire division worked against it, but because congress doubted the wisdom of multiplying states. The airvestes of the bill above given claim that it is but just to let the people of the territory arrows their outping avec the set. tory express their opinion upon the subit sees fit in the matter. Their argu-ment is, in brief, this: There are many residents of the territory who think division unnecessary and unwise. If it must be divided they think they ought to have some "Much has been written of the power to | voice upon several difficult problems which home.

will be presented. Among these problems is the just apportionment of the public debramounting to \$400,000; the question of boundary, and the fair division of the seventy-two sections of land granted to the territory for a university, and the land granted for an agricultural college. A division upon the forty-sixth parallel would now divide farms and counties. Those opposed to division claim that the reasons which were urged for that measure have now ceased to exist. Then there was a strip of country lying between northern and southern Dakota and along the forty-sixth parallel uninhabited and believed to be uninhabitable; now, 100,000 people have settled along this strip. Then, to get from one and of the territory to the other a long detour by way of St. Paul was necessary, because all the railroads ran east and west; now railroads have been built north and south, and passengers can go from the extreme northern to the extreme parthern to the extreme par

necessary, because all the railroads ran cast and west; now railroads have been built north and south, and passengers can go from the extreme northern to the extreme southern portion all by rail, except twenty-seven miles, which gap will soon be bridged. If the votes of the people of southern Dakota on the so-called new constitution, submitted to them at the last annual election, are to be taken as a guide, it must be admitted that they are not enthusiastically in favor of it. More people failed to vote than voted for it, and in some of the older counties the vote was overwhelmingly against the adoption of the new constitution.

There is nothing in the character of country or people which demands division. There is no natural dividing line. The character of land and people for a long distance each side of the forty-sixth parallel is the same. The efforts for division have really delayed the admission of the territory, and thereby has injured the people by withholding the use of the funds arising from the sale of school lands valued at \$20,000,000, and preventing the application to the people's use of the internal improvement funds (about \$30,0000), which will accrue to the state, but not to the territory. It keeps the people in an unsettled state, compels high rates of interest, and robs them It keeps the people in an unsettled state, compels high rates of interest, and robs them of all the advantages of state government.

## REPUBLICANS AND READJUSTERS.

A Joint Meeting of the Leaders of Both Parties-They Will Support the Republican Presidential Nomince.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 17 .- Several prominent Mahonito readjusters and coalition republicans held a joint meeting of the state republican and readjuster committees here last night. This meeting was held pursuant to a call made some days ago by Col. James D. Brady, chairman of the republican state executive committee, and Senator Mahone, chairman of the readjuster committee Among the prominent leaders here are Senator Mahone, Congressmen Mahone, Congressmen Libbey, and Mayo, The two committees met Bowen, Hooper, Libbey, and Mayo, and Col. Brady. The two committees met separately, and subsequently, by agreement, held a joint meeting, which was presided held a joint meeting, which was presided over by Representative Hooper, of the fourth district. There was a full attendance of both committees. It was stated in the meeting that every member of the republican committee was present except Mr. J. H. Rives, chairman of the central committee. As a result of the meeting a call was jointly issued for a state convention, to be held in this city April 23, to select delegates to the nationa convention. The call embraces all person opposed to democracy. The political situa-tion in Virginia was discussed fully, and the views of those present were given as to the best method to secure the defeat of the democracy in this state in the coming national campaign. A prominent member of the readjuster committee who was present says the idea seems to be that the fight this year is to be made without re-gard to party name. The prevailing senti-ment was that no bones should be made about coming out boldly in the support of the republican nomines of the Chicago conven-tion, wheever he may be. Most, if not all, of the members of the committee present favor Mr. Arthur's nomination, and the chances of his securing the majority of the delegation from this state are regarded by some of the leaders as a foregone conclusion. A pr nent member of the committee who is said: "We believe that the people of state are fast arriving at the conclusion that it will be a good thing to cast their lot with the national republican party."

Is She Dead or in a Trance! Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 17.-The case of Miss "Kittie" Gilmour, who died in New Lisbon, and whose body was taken to Warren for burial, and then hurriedly taken from the vault on Thursday afternoon on good evilences that life was not yet extinct, cause much excitement. A council of five physicians has been making exhaustive experi ments for two days and nights. The face still continues flushed and the lips rosy, the neck pliant and the complexion and eyes natural. But the limbs are rigid. An injec-tion of ether made under the skin yesterday developed no signs of life. It has be learned that a heavy hyperdermic injection of morphine was given Miss Gilmour when sho was first taken ill.

Beaten in an Orphan Asylum.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17 .- Sister George, the Vincent's Orphan asylum, was on trial in the police court yesterday for brutally beating with a strap Burnett Lacelle, aged 19, "Last Saturday," he said, "I ran away and "Last Saturday," he said, "I ran away su went back with a man. Sister George mad me kneel down on the floor and take off m clothes. She made me kneel down and say prayer; then she took me by the hand and logged me." The boy was then taken into the presecutor's room and examined by the court as to the extent of his physical injuries. There were marks of whipping on the boy's legs and back. The defer show that the boy received his injuries at-

## ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY

As to the Outrages Committed in Copiah County, Miss.

Evidence of the Widow and Daughters of the Murdered Matthews.

The Chairman of the Independent Executive Committee Obliged to Fice for Fear of His Life.

Stories Told Before the Senatorial Inves tigating Committee on Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.-The senate investigation into the Copiah county, Miss., out-rages was continued yesterday. A. W. Burnett, chairman of the independent executive committee of Copials county, was recalled. He is a native of Mississippi, and his father osides twenty miles from Hazlehurst. Witsess testified at great length, reciting what he knew about the outrages from common report, substantially corroborating the testinony of L. H. Matthews, given Friday, that everal colored men had been killed and others shot and whipped and otherwise roughly handled, and the election tickets of the independents, sent for distribution, taken from them and destroyed by bands of armed democrats. Witness had denounced the outrages perpetrated by these armed and mounted bands of democrats as cowardly and inhuman. His friends advised him not to talk so load. After being shot, and when convalescent, witness remained ten days or larger at the residence of P.J. Matthews, who was his friend. He went to Crystal Springs the day before the election, and was advised not to return to Hazlehurst; but he did return there on Thursday after the election. His friends advised him to loave, and he did so. As he did not consider his life safe, he would not return there to live. He had been warned not to return. He believed that if he did he would be killed. The republican speeches made during the campaign were not inflammatory and did not agreed, to reserve others shot and whipped and otherwise speeches made during the campaign were not inflammatory and did not appeal to race prejudices. Some of the democratic speeches were very threatening. Upon cross-examination by Senator Sauls-

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Upon cross-examination by Senator Saulsbury, the witness said that on Sept. 6 he saw Heart and seven others standing on a corner as he passed. Heart accused the witness of making disparaging remarks about him, which witness denied. Heart called witness a 'Dann liar,' whereupon witness drew a dirk knife and made a lunge at Heart, cutting his coat. Heart at the time was attempting to draw a pistol. Both ran. Heart turned and fired, shooting witness through the thigh. Witness went to Washington in Deusmber and saw Senators Heart, Frye, and Sherman, and furnished the names of persons as witnesses who had been outraged. His object in going to Washington was to ascertain whether or not republicans in the south could be protected from being whinped, abused, and murdered like dogs. If they could not they ought to know it and quit voting. He told republicans in Washington that he considered the investigation of the Copiah county outrages at Hazlehurst to be a farce. Witnesses would be intenidated and terrified hy the mob. By the mob he meant the 150 democrats who were riding over the county committing outrages. The total vote of Copiah county was over 4,000 and the democratic vote was 2,000.

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The attempts to get counsel to prosecute Heart for shooting Burnett. J. L. Mead said that the bar of Hazlehurst would defend Heart. Matthews could not secure counsel. Burnett finally obtained an attorney from

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Mrs. Matthews, widow of J. P. Matthews, testified that she and her husband were bern and raised in Copiah county. She is now living at Oxford, and will not return to Hazlehurst to live, although her husband's property is there. She considered the resolutions that were sent to her on the day her husband was buried sufficient reason for her determination not to return. On the day before the November election she saw an armed mob pass her house, several of them remarking that somebody had better got away. After passing the house the mob halted. Mr. McCree came back to the house, and presented a resolution, surporting to have sonted a resolution, purporting to have been adopted by the people of the town, stating that the best inter-est would be subserved if her husband abstained from voting, and advising him to Matthews replied that he had as good a right to vote as anyone, and intended to exercise it. Her husband had dealings at his store with republicans and democrats alike. He was kind, generous, and charitable, and contributed liberally to the churches ble, and contributed liberally to the churches. No one ever came to him for assistance and went away without it. He always spoke kindly of his neighbors. He kept open house and entertained a great deal. She knew no reason for the killing other than politics. She saw the mob on election day after her husband had been murdered. Some ame and stood about the yard, while others had a band playing. They were firing guns and seemed to enjoy themselves. She never knew her husband endeavor to excite animosity among the people or to stir up race prejudices. All liked him, except for his

olitics. Miss Mary Matthews, Miss Jossio Matthows, and S. S. Matthews, sized respectively 18, 16, and 20 years, children of the late J. P. Matthews, testified, corroborating substan-tially the testimony of their mother. Miss Mary Matthews forther stated that on elecion day, when she heard a gun fired, she told her mother she knew her father had been filled, and at one started to the polling place. The door was shut and the man in charge reuse to let her in, but finally her uncle came and opened the door and she saw her father lying there dead. Miss Jessia Matthews testified further that

they were expecting Mr. Eurnett to return from Chrystal Springs on Tuesday evening. She heard the mob about the house threaten Burnett's life. Her brother notified him by etter and her sister telegraphed to him not Mr. Frye conducted the examination for

the republicans. There being no other wit-nesses present the committee adjourned until

Annapolis Notes.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 17 .- Intelligence received at the naval academy from the European squadron announces the arrival at Leghorn, Italy, of the flagship Lancaster, Capt. E. E. Potter, from Ville-Franche, on the sixteenth ultimo, and the Kearsarge, Capt. Bridgeman, on the nineteenth, from Genom The Kear-sarge left the following day for a craise south-ward, and the Lancaster goes to Naples. Rear Admiral J. A. Baldwin, commanding

Rear Admirat J. A. Baldwin, commanding the squadron, has been granted leave to visit Rome. Licat R. E. Impey, executive officer of the Quinnebaug, also at Leghorn, was de-tached on the twenty-sixth ultimo, and ortached on the twenty-man for promotion. dered to the United States for promotion. Chief Engineer A. S. Green, having been condemned by a medical survey, has also been detached. The health of the squadron is said to be good. Ward Steward F. Franzini died on the tenth ultimo, and was buried at Log-At the naval academy this evening another

At the naval academy this evening another leap year hop was given by the ladies of the academy to the officers. It was an enjoyable affair, and a number of ladies were present. The government steamer Speedwell, Lieut. McRitchie commanding, has arrived here with ordnance for the naval academy and academy and the steam of the commanding of the second contract which will be tested. experimental battery, which will be tested later. The Speedwell leaves for Washington